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## DREF Operation Update no. 1 Guatemala: Population Movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF n° MDRGT016</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">OT-2020-000014-GTM</a></b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 20 April 2020	<b>Date of Disaster:</b> 14 January 2020
<b>Operation start date:</b> 25 January 2020	<b>New operation end date:</b> 31 July 2020 (three-month extension) <b>Expected timeframe:</b> 6 months
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> 174,436 Swiss francs (CHF)	
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 4,000 people estimated, although the situation is volatile, and each border crossing registers different data	<b>Number of people reached:</b> 12,677 people
<b>Host National Society presence:</b> The Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) has 1 national headquarters, 21 branches throughout the country and 1,684 active volunteers (56 per cent men and 44 per cent women)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Spanish Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> the United Nations system: the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM); the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO); human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs); local and national governments in the affected countries, Oxfam, Human Mobility Pastoral.	
There has been a relevant decrease of the amount of people that have crossed the border between Honduras and Guatemala due to the fear of COVID-19 epidemic. Most of the procurement process and community activities have been delayed due to the outbreak so a <b>three-month extension</b> has been agreed to progress with the developed Plan of Action. The <b>new end date is 31 July 2020</b> .	

<Click [here](#) for the Financial Report and [here](#) for the Contact Information.>

## A. Situation Analysis

### Description of the disaster

A massive population movement, known as 'caravan', began their journey in San Pedro Sula, Honduras, on 14 January 2020. These migration flows have been occurring in the Northern Triangle of Central America since 13 October 2018, when the first caravan of 8,500 people from Honduras caused a humanitarian crisis at the border between Guatemala and Mexico.

Around 2,000 people, including men, women, pregnant women, children, and members of the LGTBIQ community left San Pedro Sula on 14 January 2020. On 15 January, The Guatemalan Migration Institute registered 662 people entering the country at the border of Corinto, Izabal, and 1,612 people entering at the border of Agua Caliente, Chiquimula, both located on the northeast of Guatemala. During the following days, the number of migrants crossing the country increased to an estimated amount of 4,000 people, according to Guatemalan migration authorities.<sup>1</sup>

This caravan has turned Guatemala once again into a country with a high number of transit migrants. Migrants are using two main routes: one that starts at the Agua Caliente border in Chiquimula, crossing Guatemala City, and ending at the south border of Guatemala and Mexico in the city of Tecún Umán, municipality of Ayutla, San Marcos, alongside the CA-2 highway; and the other, starting at the Corinto border in the department of Izabal, continuing along the PET-15 highway, Km. 243, towards the municipality of Santa Elena, Petén, and ending at the border of Técnica and El Ceibo (Petén-Guatemala-Tenosique-Mexico).

Migrants are traveling through Guatemala on foot or by bus, using mainly the 'Casa del Migrante' shelters to rest during their long journey along the route.

The Guatemalan State allows migrants to carry out customs procedures in compliance with the Central America-4 Border Control Agreement -4. However, migrants who fail to comply with these procedures started to be deported as of 16 January. Since 17 January, a significant decrease of migrant movement has been reported along the route between Honduras and Guatemala, even though the border areas at northern Guatemala and Mexico have been busier than in previous mass movements. Moreover, the highest number of migrants have been seen at the southern border of Guatemala and Mexico, approximately 2,500 people in Tecun Umán, Ayutla and San Marcos. This crossing border has a temporary shelter ran by several civil society organizations, but the shelter's poor conditions result in an increase of migrants' vulnerability and basic needs which are not being met.<sup>2</sup>

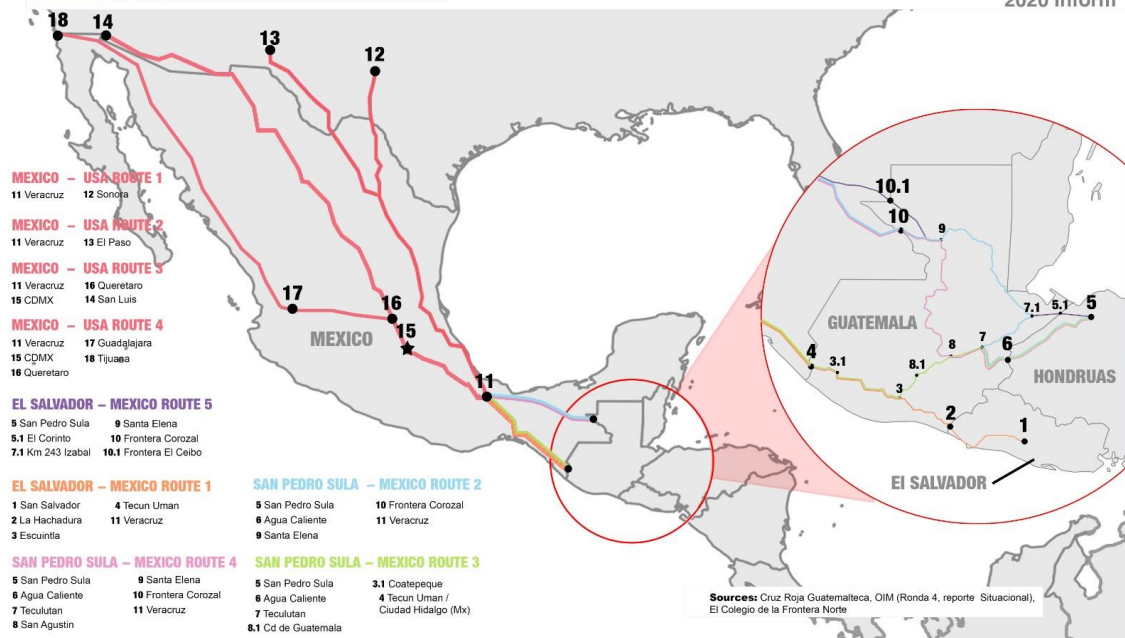
Given the arrival of the COVID-19 outbreak situation in the Americas, migrant control has been reinforced in all borders. The government restrictions implemented after the first COVID-19 case (5 March) have resulted in the closing of many migrant shelters or in more strict health measures in those shelters that are still open. This has forced many migrants to use other migration routes which are not appropriate for their journey towards Mexico and the United States.



*Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC) volunteers providing pre-hospital care services in Aguas Calientes, Chiquimula. Source: GRC, 2020.*

<sup>1</sup> [JGM – Quantitative Statistics Report – January, February 2020](#)

<sup>2</sup> [YOA Noticias – Honduran Migrant Caravan in Guatemala, 16 January 2020](#)



Migrants that are returning from Mexico or the United States to their countries of origin are facing serious difficulties, such as discrimination from the local population (due to the fear of infection) or even the total closing of the borders. The State has provided safe centres for suspected cases of COVID-19.

## Summary of the response

### Overview of Host National Society

With the aim of preventing human suffering and reducing migrants' vulnerabilities and needs, the Guatemalan Red Cross (GRC), supported by the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), planned a response to the Population Movement in December 2019. On the first week of January 2020, the National Society started considering several scenarios and adapted its Operational Response Plan.

The provision of humanitarian services began on 14 January when the GRC Migration Program activated humanitarian assistance posts at two crossing borders between Guatemala and Honduras and later set up two other assistance posts along the migration route. The GRC is implementing its operational plan on the basis of lessons learnt from the DREF MDRGT014 and the findings of previous interventions.

The GRC has developed this DREF (EPoA) according to its Operational Response Plan for mass population movements, the assistance already provided and an analysis of current needs. This operational response is based on the following areas: water, sanitation and health (WASH) and hygiene promotion, and migration. Other actions are being carried out to foster the National Society's capacity building. The GRC has an internal communication channel to identify the focal points at each humanitarian assistance post, routes of assistance and external communications.

The GRC activated its Epidemic Response Plan and began taking the necessary measures to prevent the spread of the virus among staff. The GRC Central Office is providing guidance to branches' staff on the appropriate use of these health measures based on IFRC guidelines.

The development of this new context is being followed up. Understanding that the aim of the Guatemalan government is to fortify even further the Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico borders, the migration program is preparing for this scenario.

Within this context, the need for personal protection equipment for the staff involved in the operation has been established.

## Overview of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC supports the coordination of the Movement through its Regional Office for the Americas (ARO) Disaster and Crisis Department. This department is in close communication with the IFRC migration officer for the North Triangle of Central America who has been supporting the ICRC during the operation.

The National Society's General Director is in constant communication with the Movement partners in the country: Partner National Societies (PNS), the Spanish Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross, the ICRC and the IFRC.

The ICRC is providing support by:

- Providing pre-hospital care and medicine
- Supporting volunteers
- Providing RFL services through call points

The ICRC support aims to cover migrant's needs at the following points along their migration route: the Honduras-Guatemala eastern border, Guatemala City, the Guatemala-Mexico western (mainly) and northern border. The ICRC teams in Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico are working in coordination with their National Societies to follow up the migrants' situation in real time, especially regarding their RFL and protection needs. The ICRC is carrying out an information search process working with migrants to identify their main protection needs at the Guatemala-Mexico southern border.

The affected National Societies (Guatemalan Red Cross, Honduran Red Cross, and Mexican Red Cross) have established a regional coordination mechanism to ensure effective communication, involving the ICRC and the IFRC.

Specific actions carried out by the IFRC:

- Developing scenarios with the Honduran Red Cross and the Guatemalan Red Cross.
- Developing a National PoA with the Guatemalan Red Cross.
- Keeping coordination with Movement partners.
- Keeping coordination between the Disaster Manager and the Regional Migration Officer for the Northern Triangle of Central America.
- As of 15 January, assistance started to be provided through the GRC 'Mariposa Monarca' project aimed to provide drinking water, medicine and First Aid supplies.
- On 19 January, the Regional Migration Officer for the Northern Triangle of Central America visited the 'Casa del Migrante' shelter to carry out a needs analysis.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Inter-institutional coordination has been mainly focused on managing collective centres, which has enabled the GRC to channel aid provision where it is most needed. Aid to migrants is being provided by the following groups:

Group	Actions
UNHCR	Disseminating information on migrants' rights; monitoring observance of migrants' human rights, and coordination through the Humanitarian Protection Cluster
Human Mobility Pastoral / Migrant House Human Rights Ombudsman	Monitoring observance of migrants' human rights and managing the collective centres. Shelter
Voluntary firefighters	Providing pre-hospital care
Médicos del Mundo	Monitoring the situation and working in coordination with the Guatemalan Ministry of Health.

<b>Civil Society Organizations</b>	Food supplies
<b>Corazón Migrante</b>	Issuing statements and holding press conferences on migrants' rights
<b>The Guatemalan Civil Society Migration Group</b>	Medical assistance provided through the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance.
<b>Guatemalan government</b>	Monitoring the situation

The National Society's President and General Director are working in coordination with the Guatemalan government through the vice-presidency working group, the Ministry of Public Health and the National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED). The last coordination meeting among civil society organizations, the Guatemalan government, the United Nations and the GRC was held on 17 January. Following the request of the Ministry of Health, the National Society has supported the management of a "Casa del Migrante" —a shelter ran by the Human Mobility Pastoral— in Guatemala City for 48 hours.

The GRC is providing pre-hospital care to migrants joining the "Safe Return" process, in coordination with the CONRED which is responsible for the return program from Guatemala to Honduras with the support of the Civil National Police of Guatemala.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

#### **Shelter**

Civil society organizations, in coordination with the Human Mobility Pastoral and the UNHCR, have set up a temporary shelter in the city of Tecún Umán in the municipality of Ayutla, San Marcos, which has provided shelter to more than 2,200 migrants. This temporary shelter lacks the necessary services and the adequate management. The GRC carried out a needs assessment of this shelter on the southern border. Health and hygiene promotion were identified as urgent needs to be addressed.

The shelter has two water tanks with a capacity of approximately 2,500 litres located at two different points. This water has not been treated and lacks proper distribution management after the supply. Most of the water is being used for portable showers (three for women, and three for men), which is not enough for the number of migrants staying in the shelter.

Another priority need is hygiene promotion and health care. The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance provides a health care unit within the shelter, but health services have been suspended due to lack of staff and shortage of funds. The National Society is working to address those needs through the appropriate focus areas described below.

Shelters are currently closed, due to poor facilities, poor health conditions and lack of staff to provide shelter to migrants during this new pandemic context. Consequently, migrant people are facing increased security issues.

#### **Health**

The migrants' journey to the North under poor conditions has had a significant impact on their physical and mental health. Risk factors such as seasonal rains, unsuitable clothing and footwear, dehydration, overcrowding in collective centres and lack of protection increase the migrants' level of vulnerability.

Many migrants have health issues, such as dehydration, high blood pressure, injuries in legs and feet, breathing problems, gastrointestinal infections, and skin diseases. Furthermore, they do not have access to sexual and reproductive health services. Likewise, it has been observed that family separation, added to the difficulties faced during their migration journey and the uncertainty of what to expect once they reach their destination, has affected migrants psychologically (depression, anxiety and sleep problems, among other conditions).

Women are another target priority group. According to the findings of a recent research conducted by FNUAP<sup>3</sup> called *Normalización y silencio* regarding the risks faced by migrant women in Guatemala, women are being exposed to various types of violence and vulnerabilities. The study lists risks such as sexual violence during migration or in the workplace, discrimination and abuse by authorities, imposition of drug transportation service.

Considerations have been made for providing food aid to the most vulnerable migrants to cover their basic nutrition needs and to improve their health and welfare. The criteria for selecting the most vulnerable migrants is based on the information stated in the targeting section.

It is important to strengthen PSS interventions, focusing on reducing stress in adults traveling with minors through the proper management of childhood stress during the journey. This should be considered as a priority care group, since no other actors are working under this approach.

The closing of borders and shelters as well as the government restrictions have worsened the health condition of many migrants. On one hand, most migrants are using dangerous and inadequate migration routes, and on the other, health care centres are overwhelmed by the current epidemic situation. Migrants often have injuries, skin wounds, sunburns, dehydration, blisters on their feet and legs as a result of the migration process, but also pre-existing diseases that are aggravated by it, such as hypertension, diabetes, etc.

### **Water, sanitation and hygiene**

Some migrants have experienced dehydration due to their exposure to high temperatures. In addition, they are drinking water from unsafe sources, which put them at risk of becoming infected with waterborne illnesses or other water-related diseases.

There is a lack of access to safe water. The GRC in coordination with UNHCR and CONRED are planning to install filters in the Tecun Uman's shelter to provide drinking water, as a preventive measure for future mobilizations of migrant populations.

Given this situation, it is considered as an essential measure to distribute bottled water and hygiene kits at the service posts located at Honduran borders. The distribution of hygiene kits will ensure that hygiene and personal care needs are being met among migrant families, especially women and children. The contents of the hygiene kits will be gender-specific to cover the different needs of women and men.

Showers will be made available at the Tecún Umán, Ayutla, San Marcos branch, which will involve the maintenance or purchase of spare parts for ensuring their well-functioning and safety. The setup and the services of the showers will follow the Sphere minimum standards and the IFRC Protection Gender and Inclusion guidelines.

### **Migration**

During these types of emergencies, families become separated from their loved ones, requiring the provision of RFL services to keep families intact and ensure that communication is maintained between their members. Some of the people lose their mobile phone accessories during their journey, such as chargers and cords.

The GRC will also implement a strategy to provide power banks —including charging cords— to migrants who need them. The National Society and the 'Mariposa Monarca' program have been working on this strategy. The idea is to provide this service to migrants who meet certain criteria, such as the need to stay connected at all times for health issues, mothers who travel with sick children, and those migrants who have lost mobile phone accessories that allow them to stay connected not only with their families but also with health care centres. These power banks will include a printed Whatsapp number so that migrants can request self-care information to the ICRC.

Given the nature of this emergency, the National Society and the ICRC will continue to provide RFL services, such as making phone calls, conducting people search, and facilitating family reunification. In addition, within this operation the National Society will extend its services in order to offer longer contact phone calls and prioritize RFL services.

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<sup>3</sup> [UNFPA - Normalización y Silencio](#)

It has been noticed that many migrants are not aware of the RFL services offered by the National Society. For this reason, a campaign to promote RFL services is being considered.

Migrants are having even more difficulties to pursue their migration routes towards Mexico and United States, or even back to their countries of origin, due to the closing of the borders and the discrimination they endure in this situation.

### **Institutional capacity building**

Even though the National Society has increased its capacity to address migration issues over the last year, within the framework of the previous DREF on Population Movement and other migration projects—including the ‘Mariposa Monarca’ Project—the strengthening of its volunteers’ capacity is deemed necessary. Previous experiences have proven the need to promote the capacity of volunteers by carrying out low-cost activities with a high local reach, such as the following:

- Awareness or knowledge-update activities for hired staff and volunteers within the active areas (according to individual needs).
- Basic knowledge of PGI.
- Updating of migration contexts.
- Psychosocial support through primary emotional support.
- Stress management and emotional release for volunteers.
- Lessons learnt workshop with the branches involved in the operation.
- A person responsible for the three-month implementation of this DREF EPoA.
- A person with administrative and financial background to support the migration and procurement unit in the rationalization of procurement processes.

The National Society commits to pay close attention to all people migrating, regardless of their nationality; however, priority must be given to the following groups:

- Pregnant women or women who are breastfeeding
- People with disabilities
- Elderly people
- Children and unaccompanied minors
- Members of the LGBTIQ community
- Single-parent families
- People with chronic diseases

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

On the basis of lessons learned from the first caravan and the new conditions that have arisen during the last weeks regarding the migration flow from Honduras, the GRC has identified the following possible scenarios as part of its response plan to address the increasing number of migrants passing through Guatemala:

#### **SCENARIO 1**

Minimum increase in the number of migrants entering the country, since few of them responded to the 15 January appeal. The response teams keep activated in the field, and the progress of smaller groups is being monitored.

#### **SCENARIO 2**

More than one migrant caravan is traveling at different moments. These caravans may decide to take different routes to avoid migration control or the dangers faced by others who attempted to cross the border before them. In this case, there may be migrant populations deciding to stay longer in different parts of the country before continuing their journey.

#### **SCENARIO 3**

Caravans of more than 10,000 people enter Guatemala on a periodic basis through irregular border crossings. In this Scenario, the following situations might occur:

- Militarization of borders (Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico)
- Struggles between migrants and the military police at the border
- Separation of families
- Trafficking of children
- Negative impact on the migrants' physical, mental and phyco-emotional health
- Lack of capacity of Guatemala to meet the basic needs of the migrant population
- Radical decisions from the governments of Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico (closing of borders)
- The migrant population stranded in a place for several days might be subject to a xenophobic response from local people, particularly in Ayutla, San Marcos and Guatemala City.
- Stress and despair increase vulnerability levels of the migrant population which becomes an easy target of common crime, fraud and extortion, among other forms of violence.

**IMPORTANT:** It is necessary consider that if the migrant population that has already crossed Guatemala and Mexico decides to go back to their country of origin, the wave of returnees might also affect the host populations.



## B. Operational strategy

### Proposed strategy

Based on the scenario and the experience gained from DREF MDRGT014 in 2018 and 2019, in addition to the coordinated work with the Movement and the National Action Plan, the Guatemalan Red Cross aims to continue providing humanitarian assistance in line with its Plan of Action and with WASH and migration services. Through this operation, the National Society seeks to continue to provide assistance and carry out new actions to help migrants, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and the Global and Regional Migration Strategy.

### Proposed strategy

All actions will be carried out in agreement with the established role of the National Society's humanitarian mandate in the country and the international rules of the Red Cross Movement linked to this context in line with the global strategy on migration. The idea is that the GRC continues to work as an auxiliary to the public authorities providing humanitarian assistance through its assistance posts, active shelters and coordinated work with its branches. The National Society aims to keep promoting coordinated action together with the institutional bodies in the intervention areas within its plan of action and not taking over the responsibilities of such bodies. The proposed lines of intervention are the following:

- Health
- WASH
- Migration
- Institutional capacity building

Given the situation in the different posts, activities will be carried out according to the following table:

ACTIVITIES	TECUN UMÁN	QUETZALTEN ANGO	CHIQUIMULA	IZABAL	PETÉN	GUATEMALA CITY
RESTORING FAMILY LINKS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HYGIENE PROMOTION						
WATER DISTRIBUTION	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WATER TREATMENT						
DIISTRIBUTION OF HYGIENE KITS	✓		✓		✓	
PRE-HOSPITAL CARE	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL SOCIETY	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### Human Resources

The GRC has informed its 1,680 volunteers and 21 branches about the current situation. The volunteers supporting the operation have the right profiles, basic protection equipment and visibility materials to carry out this operation safely. The GRC aims to mobilize nine branches and 75 volunteers, in addition to the 19 staff members involved in the GRC migration program.

One Rapid Response personnel was deployed to support the GRC Technical Team in administrative and field tasks for initially 60 days. This mission has been extended, because of the closure of borders by COVID19. Also, two technicians were hired to support the execution of the operation at the field level. GRC will evaluate the need for continuity of the field technicians.

## **Logistics and supply chain**

The purpose of logistic activities is to effectively manage the supply chain, including supply mobilization, procurement, customs process, fleet, storage and transport to places of distribution, according to the operational needs and in agreement with the IFRC logistic standards, processes and procedures.

All procurement related to this operation will comply with the IFRC standards for procurement procedures and the Sphere standards for non-food item (NFI) purchases. Items and services supplied by the GRC will meet the required conditions based on the needs of the affected population and/or operational areas in order to ensure the adequate level of supplies and an optimal performance.

All GRC purchases will be made in-country, with the support of a procurement officer from the ARO Logistics Unit (RLU) in Panama.

## **Information Technology (IT)**

GRC branches use both a 2-metre and an 11-metre radio communications system at the national level, which enables communication and the coordination of all operational and security issues.

The GRC has no plans of purchasing new communication materials for this operation.

## **Communications**

The GRC organigram includes a Department of Communications and Press which oversees the dissemination of operational, institutional and technical information, as well as the information aimed at donors and the public. Since the onset of the emergency, the GRC has deployed its communications team along the migration route to talk to the migrant population and has drafted personal stories of beneficiaries and provided coverage. It is important that all actors directly or indirectly involved in the deployment are familiar with the operation plan, the RC mandate and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. In this sense, the strategy includes the issuing of a newsletter about the National Society's position and efforts that will be widely disseminated.

The IFRC Communications Department is providing support and technical assistance to the communications strategy. The communications officer will be deployed as deemed necessary in order to support these activities.

The GRC will issue press releases according to the development of events. These press releases will be sent to the national mass media and uploaded to the NS social networks and website and to the available online media to disseminate information on the operation.

The CEA component has been included in this communications campaign. Volunteers will receive training in protection and migration. The CEA will be part of the practical workshops on protection and migration that will be given to the 75 volunteers involved in this operation. On the one hand, the CEA component is part of strengthening the institutional capacity of volunteers who will carry out the proposed activities within the framework of the DREF operation. On the other hand, volunteers will put into practice the CEA component regarding the communication products within this communication campaign and following their commitment to the migrant population. This action will facilitate an in-depth understanding of migrants' needs and concerns. The IFRC has supported the migration program in the development of its CEA tools as a priority for its humanitarian services points.

## **Security**

The GRC will develop a contingency plan for the security mission based on the 'Stay Safe' principle, the 'Safer Access' framework and the safety protocols and procedures. All CRG staff deployed in the field will be familiar with these safety guidelines. The National Society is in the process of strengthening its security situation/position, and it will require assessment, analysis and support as the situation develops.

For a comprehensive strengthening of institutional capacity, it is imperative to ensure the 'Duty of Care' by reinforcing the safety and security of Guatemalan Red Cross' volunteers by means of a practical training in operational security and civil-military relations (CMR) within the framework of population movement. The aim is to establish operational security procedures

and provide CMR training at the GRC central office and branches to all staff working with transit and host communities, such as San Marcos and Peten, among others, while ensuring coordination in accordance with the 'Safer Access' framework

It is important to see security as a cross-cutting element in the protection of both volunteers and staff, since the population movement is taking place in areas with a high level of crime, drug trafficking and human trafficking. This puts the population on the move and humanitarian workers at a greater risk. In addition to strengthening institutional capacity through workshops on security and civil-military relations within the current operation, the National Society must validate the recent Security Plan for its dissemination and permanent application.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)**

The GRC Migration Coordinator is responsible for the implementation of the plan, in coordination with other GRC directors. The IFRC will continuously monitor and hold meetings with the GRC to keep abreast of the PoA progress and the development of events. The IFRC technical staff will also conduct monitoring visits during the operation.

As the scenario changes on a continuous basis, constant supervision will help to assess the need to expand the area of intervention.

The National Society has developed a system to keep a daily record of people reached and services provided. This improves the monitoring of the database and the overall scope of the operation.

### **Administration and Finance**

The administrative and financial procedures in this operation follow the GRC quality control procedures. These will reinforce all actions carried out by the GRC, including their humanitarian mission, ensuring transparency and accountability. The GRC Department of Administration and Finances will provide support to the operation.

In support of this operation, the Central American cluster, through the 'Mariposa Monarca' program, will provide the Migration team with a workshop on IFRC financial processes. The workshop will be delivered by a Cluster's Finance officer. In addition, the IFRC in-country office will support the administrative and financial management processes, and ARO will provide support to ensure compliance with established quality standards, database and the overall scope of the operation.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Health

People reached: 4,280

Men: 1,932

Women: 2,348

#### Outcome 1: Immediate health risk reduction in affected populations

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of people reached with health activities	2000	4280
# people reached through PSS actions	500	1985
# of ambulances supporting operational activities	8	4

#### Health Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical care of injuries and diseases

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of active GRC volunteers providing support to operational activities	75	26
# of frozen nutritious snacks	3500	2927

#### Health Output 1.2: Psychosocial support provided to the target community

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of people reached through the psychosocial support kit	500	Planned <sup>4</sup>
# of volunteers receiving psychosocial support	75	Planned

#### Progress

##### # of people reached with health activities



Pre-hospital care, Puerto Barrios, Izabal. Source: Guatemalan Red Cross.

Health activities are oriented to pre-hospital assistance offered by health care teams from various delegations. Most of the assistance is given to people with high blood pressure, injuries, burns, intoxication, dehydration, etc.

Activities consist in pre-hospital care.

<sup>4</sup> **Planned:** Due to the current situation caused by the COVID-19 epidemics, these activities have been suspended or delayed. The activities will be resumed once the situation is back to normal.

LOCATION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Chiquimula	159	193	352
Petén	1400	1702	3102
Tecun Umán	95	114	209
Puerto Barrio	278	339	617
TOTAL	1932	2348	4280

#### # of people reached through psychosocial support

The branches' PSS teams are formed by mental health professionals. These activities are mostly ludic and aimed at providing assistance to the migrant population at different passing points.

LOCATION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Chiquimula	117	144	261
Petén	556	679	1235
Tecun Umán	17	21	38
Puerto Barrio	203	248	451
TOTAL	893	1092	1985

The kit employed for these activities contains materials such as glitter, paint brushes, tempera, markers, paper, crayons and games. For a full list of materials, see 'Annex 1. Psychosocial support kit'

#### # of ambulances supporting operational activities

The GRC branches have been providing pre-hospital care and medical assistance services. The arrival of the migrant population caravan has mobilized ambulance units in the branches of Tecun Umán, Petén, Puerto Barrios and Chiquimula to move patients requiring specialized medical services. These ambulance units transfer patients to hospitals and are equipped with stretchers, oxygen and the following medical supplies:

- Hand sanitizer, 40mL
- Standard bandage (15\*20cms) (9\*7cms)
- Chlorhexidine
- Sterile gauze in individual packages (100 unit-box)
- Disposable latex gloves, Size: L, M, S, S (100 unit-box)
- Micropore 1", 2", 3"
- Elastic bandage (2x5), (4x5), (6x5) yards.
- Sanitary towels
- Mosquito repellent
- Sunscreen lotion
- Syringes (3 ml), (5ml), (10ml).

### # of active GRC volunteers providing support to operational activities

Volunteers are organized and prepared to provide assistance on the migration route. Each delegation has between 8 and 20 volunteers. Teams are formed by at least 3 volunteers. Some organizations offer space to work with these reduced teams. There are also assistance posts located on the migration route.

DELEGATION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Petén	2	4	6
Tecun Umán	4	5	9
Puerto Barrio	4	3	7
Chiquimula	3	1	4
TOTAL	13	13	26

### # of frozen nutritious snacks

These nutritious snack kits are delivered to migrant people at the various border points covered by the operation. (for a list of the kit contents, see 'Annex 2. Snacks').

LOCATION	SNACKS DISTRIBUTED
Chiquimula	1205
Petén	-
Tecún Umán	1155
Puerto Barrio	567
TOTAL	2927

### # of people reached through the psychosocial support kit

One of the main services provided during the first days of the caravan, along the lines of the PSS, was psychological first aid. On 23 January the National Society had provided PFA care to 209 migrants at the humanitarian services points (in the border area with Honduras), with the support of the trained staff of the Monarch Butterfly Programme. As part of the PSS activities, a psychosocial support kit will be distributed among children during the PSS sessions given by the branches' mental health teams. These kits are in the process of being purchased since the current COVID-19 epidemic situation has delayed the procurement process. The kit consists of the following materials: colouring book, drawing notebook, balloons, pencil sharpener, play dough set, water bag, ID bracelet, sweets, toys, self-care bag. For a list of the kit's contents, see 'Annex 3. Psychosocial support kit to be delivered'.

### # of volunteers receiving psychosocial support

This activity was planned as a workshop at the end of March for volunteers involved in the operation, but the current COVID-19 epidemic situation does not allow gatherings of more than 10 people within the same room. For this reason, the activity has been suspended until the situation is back to normal. However, this activity was already planned by the National Society's psychosocial support team on their agenda.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

People reached: 7,651

Men: 3,443

Women: 4,208

### WASH Outcome 2: Immediate risk reduction of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of people receiving safe water distribution services	2000	7651

### WASH Output 2.1.: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of water units distributed for human consumption	4000	1220
# of people reached by water distribution for hygiene and consumption	2000	7651

### WASH Output 2.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of hygiene promotion material	500	22
# of hygiene items distributed	5500	114

### Progress

#### # of people receiving safe water distribution services

Many migrants arrive with dehydration and are provided with safe drinking water. Each member of the family receives a bottle of water. Showers are also available for people who need individual hygiene services.

LOCATION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Chiquimula	540	660	1200
Petén	1299	1588	2887
Tecun Umán	1511	1846	3357
Puerto Barrio	93	114	207
TOTAL	3443	4208	7651

### # of water units distributed for human consumption

Each person receives a basic amount of drinking water. Each package contains 10 units.

LOCATION	PACKAGE
Chiquimula	305
Petén	305
Tecún Umán	305
Puerto Barrio	305
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1220</b>



Water bag with self-care messages.

### # of people reached by water distribution for hygiene and consumption

Many migrants arrive with dehydration and are provided with safe drinking water. Each member of the family receives a bottle of water. Showers are also available for people who need individual hygiene services.

LOCATION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Chiquimula	540	660	1200
Petén	1299	1588	2887
Tecun Umán	1511	1846	3357
Puerto Barrio	93	114	207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3443</b>	<b>4208</b>	<b>7651</b>

### # of hygiene promotion material

A total of 22 banners with hygiene promotion messages have been distributed in the 8 branches. The issuing of leaflets with hygiene-specific recommendations are in process of approval. The leaflets are being adapted to the current COVID-19 epidemic situation, and infographics with advice on COVID-19 prevention aimed at migrant people are being designed.





Hygiene promotion posters for migrants (COVID-19)

**# of hygiene items distributed**

GRC branches are delivering hygiene kits adapted to women, men and children. At the time of the completion of this report, a total of 114 kits had been distributed in the locations of the intervention. Kits contain items such as shampoo, soap, mouthwash, comb, toothbrush, hand towel, socks, diapers, baby wipes, etc. For the list of the kit's contents, see 'Annex 4. Personal hygiene kits'

These kits arrived at the National Society at the beginning of March. For this reason, few kits have been already delivered.

LOCATION	MEN	WOMEN	BABIES
Chiquimula	2	82	23
Petén	7	-	-
Tecún Umán	-	-	-
Puerto Barrio	-	-	-
SUB TOTAL	9	82	23

TOTAL, KITS	114
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## Migration

People reached: 746

Men: 336

Women: 410

### Migration Outcome 3: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of people receiving RFL services	500	746
# of protection and self-care messages	2500	Planned

### Migration Output 3.1: Family links are restored for people separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the disaster

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of RFL cases attended	500	746
# of campaigns carried out to promote RFL services	1	1

### Migration output 3.2.: Protection and self-care messages are provided to migrants

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of communication and awareness campaigns	2	Planned
# of self-care messages delivered	2500	Planned

### Progress

#### # of people receiving RFL services



Migrants crossing the borders are being provided with RFL services, mostly to make phone calls and contact their families in their countries of origin. They can also recharge their mobile phones at the recharging points.



Power Bank. Device delivered to recharge mobile phones.

LOCATION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Chiquimula	74	90	164
Petén	187	228	415
Tecun Umán	75	92	167

Puerto Barrio	-	-	-
TOTAL	336	410	746

# of protection and self-care messages



Leaflets with self-care information and safety talks are being delivered to migrants in all branch offices following safety procedures. There is also available staff to answer questions or doubts.

Mensajes de Autocuidado



Observa en todo momento a los niños



Utiliza calzado resistente y cómodo



Protege tu cabeza con un sombrero o gorra



Pon en una bolsa plástica tus documentos para evitar que se mojen o pierdan



Mantente hidratado constantemente y mantén a los niños hidratados

Self-care messages. Source: Guatemalan Red Cross

# of resolved RFL cases



GRC information points are located at border terminals where families can report, ask about or contact their missing relatives. GRC staff makes a record of the missing person and follows up the case.

RFL services, Santa Elena, Petén.

LOCATION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Chiquimula	74	90	164
Petén	187	228	415
Tecun Umán	75	92	167
Puerto Barrio	-	-	-
TOTAL	336	410	746

## # of campaigns carried out to promote RFL services



T-Shirt for printing RFL and self-care messages.



The RFL campaign is focused on publicizing the services that the NS offers to migrants. This activity was planned as a workshop for volunteers and NS's staff at the end of March, supported by the ICRC's RFL regional coordinator for the region, but the current COVID-19 epidemic situation does not allow gatherings of more than 10 people within the same room. For this reason, the activity has been suspended until the situation is back to normal. The campaign will include visual media, such as T-shirts for volunteers, works tools, banners in migrant care centres and branches that have humanitarian services points.

## # of communication and awareness campaigns

All migrant people arriving in Guatemala are provided with an information leaflet with some recommendations. Communication campaigns are being oriented to cover COVID-19 information.

## # of self-care messages delivered

The number of self-care messages delivered has not been calculated yet. It will be presented in the next report of the operation.

## Institutional capacity building

**Outcome S1.1: National Societies' objectives for capacity building and organizational development are facilitated to ensure that they have the necessary legal, ethical and financial basis, systems and structures to ensure effective planning and performance.**

**Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of lessons learnt reports	1	Planned
# of humanitarian staff and volunteers with increased knowledge on migration issues	75	Planned
# volunteers with insurance coverage	150	150

**Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place**

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of people hired for the operation	2	2

### Progress

#### # of humanitarian staff and volunteers with increased knowledge on migration issues

This activity was planned as a workshop to be carried out in March for volunteers involved in the operation, but the current COVID-19 epidemic situation does not allow gatherings of more than 10 people within the same room. For this reason, the activity has been suspended until the situation is back to normal.

#### # volunteers with insurance coverage

As part of the personal protection for volunteers working in this operation, an insurance policy has been issued for all volunteers. The insurance coverage was selected according to the volunteers' background in the various areas of intervention focused on their work with migrant population. A total of 150 GRC volunteers have been insured.

#### # of people hired for this operation

Two staff members, who are currently working at the Central Office, have been hired for this operation:

- Operational support technician
- Procurement assistant

**Outcome S2.1: A coordinated and effective response is ensured in the event of a disaster****Output S2.1.1: The mechanism of preparedness for effective response and the NS building capacity are in place**

Indicators:	Target	Reached
# of RITs deployed in support of the operation	1	1
# of IFRC monitoring visits	4	1

**# of RITs deployed in support of the operation**

A member of the Regional Intervention Team (RIT) has been deployed for a two-month period to support the GRC action and monitor activities and operational progress. The RIT deployed is part of the Nicaraguan Red Cross and has previous experience in humanitarian missions. This deployment started on 18 February and will continue until the end of April if there are no new changes due to the COVID-19 epidemic situation.

**# of IFRC monitoring visits**

The IFRC Regional Office Disaster and Crisis Coordinator and the Swedish Red Cross Desk for the Americas made a monitoring visit to the DREF operation from the 25 to the 28 of January. They visited the Tecun Umán and Cojutepeque branches. This visit had the following objectives:

- Revision of the Dengue planning until the end of the operation.
- Identification of the necessary budget adjustments within the operation.
- Revision of the compliance with the operation indicators and expected outputs.
- Follow-up of the population movement intervention within the framework of the population movement supported by this DREF.

## D. Financial Report

Please find attached the latest [Financial Report](#).

The current expenditure stated in the financial report does not reflect the exact implementation of the operation. The first instalment, with a value of 81,815 CHF, has been transferred to Guatemala Red Cross. Due to an inconsistency in the coding related to the provisions, there are registrations under the Strategy for Implementation 2 that will be corrected. This financial discrepancy will be fixed in the next report.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Plan of Action.](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

Our vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace.**

# ANNEXES

## Annex 1. Psychosocial support kit

DESCRIPTION	UNIT OF MEASURE	Quantity
Glitter	Tube	1
Liner paint brush	Unit	1
Flat paint brush	Unit	1
Tempera	Box	1
Crazy-hour game	Unit	1
Markers	Unit	4
Chalks	Box	1
Building blocks	Bag	1
Bond paper	Unit	25
Acrylic paint	Unit	4
Ream of bond paper A4	Ream	1
Crayons	Box	1
Face paint	Box	1
Coloured balloons	Bag	1
Balloon pump	Unit	1
Colouring book	Unit	3
Ecological bowling	Unit	1
Plastic cups	Unit	1
cotton buds	Box	1
Cotton	Bag	3
Waste bags	Bag	2
Airtight box	Unit	1
Box for face paint	Unit	1
Dice	Box	1

## Annex 2. Snacks

CONTENT	QUANTITY
Juice box	1
Crackers	2
Granola	1
Tuna can	1
Bag of seeds	1

## Annex 3. Psychosocial support kit to be delivered

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Colouring book	2
Drawing notebook	1
Pencil sharpener	1
Coloured balloons	3
Playdough set	1
Water bag	1
ID bracelet	1
Sweets	2
Toy	1
Bag with self-care message	1
Stickers	1

## Annex 4. Personal hygiene kits

MEN'S KIT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Roll of toilet paper	1



Shampoo mini bag	1
Bar of soap 110 g	1
Mouthwash 50 mil	1
Toothbrush	1
Toothpaste	1
Disposable razors	3
Comb	1
Hand towel	1
Roll-on deodorant	1
Socks	2
Baby wipes	1

WOMEN'S KIT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Roll of toilet paper	1
Shampoo mini bag	1
Bar of soap 110 g	1
Mouthwash 50 mil	1
Toothbrush	1
Roll of toilet paper	1
Sanitary towels	10
Hand towel	1
Roll-on deodorant	1
Socks	2
Baby wipes	1

CHILDREN'S KIT DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Baby wipes	1
Disposable diapers	10
Talcum powder	1
Diaper rash cream 120 g	1
White T-shirt	1
Socks	1
Sunscreen lotion 200 ml	1